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(73) Proprietor: AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
550 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022(US)(72) Inventor: Hayden, Charles Cruse
438 River Road
Fair Haven New Jersey 07701(US)(74) Representative: Buckley, Christopher Simon
Thirsk et al
AT&T (UK) Ltd.
5 Mornington Road
Woodford Green Essex IG8 0TU (GB)

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Description

This invention relates to communication systems and to terminals therefor.

The use of telephone equipment has become so commonplace today that even to discuss such use makes little sense. But the reality is that the majority of communication connections are between two parties, each communicating from a standard telephone set. The communicating requirements of the public are becoming more sophisticated and so are the terminals which form the end points of such connections.

There was a time when a telephone station set had connected to it only a single telephone line. Thus, a user wishing to use two telephone lines required two telephones, usually sitting side by side on a desk. Advances in technology soon replaced the two telephones with a single multi-line instrument, thereby reducing the clutter and allowing for greater flexibility in the use of the telephone network.

This same problem is again beginning to be felt in that smart terminals, such as personal computers, are now appearing on many desks alongside the telephone. The great challenge is to incorporate such terminals into the communication patterns of users in a manner consistent both with efficient use of the intelligence of the computer and the efficient use of the telephone communicating network and its supporting switching equipment. Using such a combination of technical disciplines, users can be provided with communication services and operating procedures not even contemplated before.

As an example, many people who have had the experience of establishing conference connections between themselves and several other individuals each located at different remote terminals become confused as to the actual parties participating in the conference and even how to establish such conferences. As it stands today, at the very minimum, a user must manipulate a series of buttons on the telephone instrument, or flash a switch hook in a precise manner, to achieve a conference. During such a conference setup, there is inevitable confusion as to who is connected to the conference. As people enter and leave the conference, the confusion increases.

A more sophisticated communication system, in which video teleconferencing techniques are used, is given in AT&T Bell Laboratories Record, Sept. 1985, No.5, Murray Hill, New Jersey by P.E. Rubin et al..

Summary of the Invention

I have solved these problems by using the visual display of a smart terminal (such as a personal computer) and creating thereon, under control of the user, an image, or icon, representative of potential parties to be called. An icon can be, for example, a small image of a telephone with a user's name or number associated therewith. Also created on the display by the personal computer are areas, or boxes, each representative of a potential communication connection pertaining to the conference connection. These areas are called call appearances and, to establish a communication connection, the user simply moves one or more icons into the desired call appearance box and the personal computer translates the icon movement into signals for presentation to the communication system which then operates to complete a communication connection from the user's terminal to the terminal (or terminals) associated with the icon (or icons) moved into the call appearance box.

In one arrangement, an icon is created for a particular desired called party under control of the user and a unique identification of that party is associated with that icon. Thus, a user may easily determine which parties are connected to a conference by reading the identifications associated with the icons within any call appearance box.

To remove a party from a conference connection the user moves the icon associated with that party out of the call appearance box. The personal computer then operates to send the appropriate signals to the communication system to effect termination of the proper party from the call. The icon associated with a party who hangs-up is automatically moved outside the call appearance box by the personal computer thereby making it easy for the user to keep track of each party.

The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a communication system embodying the invention;
 FIGS. 2 and 3 show graphical screen presentations;
 FIGS. 4 and 5 are transition state diagrams;
 FIGS. 6 to 18 are screen presentations showing various states of the system;
 FIG. 19 is a closed loop system diagram showing the interrelation of the several event loops; and
 FIGS. 20 to 29 are flowcharts for further explaining the operation control of the system.

Referring now to FIG. 1, signal controller 10 is interposed between a communication system, such as communication system 75, and an intelligent workstation, such as personal computer (PC 6300).

Controller 10 serves to expand link 40 from system 75 into a signaling link 70 and a voice link 60 such as is shown in U.S. Patents 4,512,016 and 4,512,017. System 75 can be any communication system, such as the system shown in U.S. Patent 4,389,720. PC 6300, which can be any intelligent terminal such as the AT&T PC 6300, acts, as will be described, to replace a conventional communication terminal. The PC creates images which are displayed on screen 50. The user manipulates these images, as will be seen either by keyboard 30 or mouse 80, and the PC translates the movement and positioning of the images to send signals to communication switch 75 so as to control communication connections to and from the user.

Signaling channel 70 of link 40 is used to send lamp and ringer update messages, text display information, and other information from the communication system to the communication instrument. This link is also used to send switch hook status, dialed digits, and other information to the communication system.

Computer PC 6300 is inserted on the signalling channel and operates to intercept signals traveling in both directions. PC 6300 generates messages for the switch or for the instrument. The speech signal passes from the switch to the instrument unchanged.

Since computer PC 6300 is used to dial the desired connection, the telephone instrument can be replaced by speakerphone 20 or by a simple handset (not shown). The speakerphone can be controlled by a signal that can be transmitted over the signaling channel to cause the speakerphone to connect or disconnect from the speaking channel. Of course, the PC can have built into it the speakerphone as a unitary structure if one so desires.

The communication system need not be aware that the endpoint is not a traditional telephone instrument since computer PC 6300 operates to interpret all commands in both directions. However, it would simplify the task of control if the communication system to telephone instrument protocol were enhanced to include more information. As it now stands, lamp signals must be interpreted to determine certain states of the communication system. As will be seen, PC 6300 does not control the connections through the switch but rather acts only as a messenger and formatter of information, albeit in an intelligent manner. Thus, PC 6300 can only react to system stimuli but cannot actually control the system.

For purposes of this discussion, a party or user is an entity which can receive or place a communication connection. The party may represent a group member, such as one of a number of agents, or a machine. Usually a party represents a person.

A call appearance is the presentation of a communication connection on a communication or telephone instrument. Each user may be engaged in several independent connections or calls, which are presented in different call appearances. Typically, only one call appearance can be active at any point in time, meaning that the communication path between the user and the other parties is enabled. Inactive call appearances are said to be on hold. The maximum number of call appearances that can be used simultaneously depends on the telephone instrument and the communication system parameters. The number can be changed by coordinated changes to system translation and the telephone instrument.

The user of the telephone instrument is assumed to always be a party to any active call taking place on that instrument. For purposes of this discussion, I will refer to this party as the local party. Other parties to the call are remote parties. This terminology is, of course, relative to a particular user, not intrinsic to the call itself.

There are three sources of actions that affect the system: selection and movement actions by the user; speakerphone button pushes by the user; and ringer, lamp, and text display update messages sent by the communication system. The outputs of system 75 are used to update the user's display and to control the speakerphone. The outputs from PC 6300 serve to send button push signals to the system to accomplish the commands requested by the user and to control the speakerphone.

The processing of user commands ultimately produces a sequence of button push signals to system 75. The proper sequence of button signals is a function of the current state and the desired state. PC 6300's function is to determine how to move from the current state to the desired state. It may involve a single button push signal, or a sequence of button push signals followed by specific responses from system 75.

System 75 actions are used to update the state information. The meaning of certain lamp update signals must be interpreted relative to the current state. In following a sequence of actions to carry out the user's command, PC 6300 uses the state information being updated by incoming lamp update messages.

A typical appearance of terminal PC 6300 screen 50 is shown in FIG. 2. There are four main windows: three call appearance windows 50-1, 50-2, 50-3 and one window 50-4 labeled directory. Another window 50-5 on the right displays areas which operate as buttons would on a traditional terminal. This area can dynamically change and can be a compliant screen as shown in U.S. Patent 4,542,375.

Within the windows on the left appear phone images or icons representing named parties. When an icon is within one of the call appearance windows, it represents a call between that icon and the other icons shown in the same appearance. Window 50-4 serves as a source for these icons. Using cursor 201, the user may pick up and move (as will be discussed) a selected one of these icons to one of the call appearance windows, thus placing a call. Similarly, moving an icon out of a call appearance window drops the party associated with the icon.

A call selection is made by positioning cursor 201 over the desired call appearance, or over no call appearance, and pressing (clicking) a particular button. When using a mouse, such as mouse 80, FIG. 1, the cursor is positioned by moving the mouse. Otherwise, keyboard 30 keys are used to move the cursor. A party icon is moved by positioning cursor 201 over the icon image to be moved, giving a command to start the movement (pressing a button on the mouse for example), moving the cursor (together with the icon) to the destination, and giving another command (releasing the mouse button) to release the icon. If a compliment screen were used, as discussed previously, a finger could be used to move the icon.

Icons may be gray or white. Within a call appearance window, white icons represent the active call - the one connected to the speaker. Gray icons represent calls on hold, ringing lines not yet answered, calls being dialed and so forth. At most, one call appearance may be active at a time.

Moving an icon into a window, or clicking the mouse when the cursor is in the window, makes that window active and deactivates all other windows. Selecting the background, for example, by clicking the mouse with the cursor positioned in the background deactivates the active window without activating another. Conferences may be set up simple by moving several icons into the same call appearance. Thus, two-party calls, conferences and transfers are accomplished by the same actions of moving icons about the screen. Hold is automatic when a call becomes inactive since a call is dropped only when an icon is moved out of the window.

An incoming call causes a labeled icon to appear in one of the call appearances and PC 6300 generates the traditional ringing sound. The call is answered by moving the cursor into the desired window and clicking in the window.

New icon associations can be entered in window 50-4 using the new number button in window 50-5. Operating the new number button brings up an auxiliary window 50-6, shown in FIG. 3.

Initially, when window 50-6 is created, boxes 50-6a and 50-6b are empty. The user may then, using the keyboard or other means, enter any

5 person's name in box 50-6a or enter any person's number in box 50-6b. Pressing the look-up button causes the system to find the proper call correlation data and to create an icon, such as Deb, in window 50-4 associated with that data. Directory look-up is accomplished in any well-known manner, such as, for example, as shown in U.S. Patent 4,453,217, issued June 5, 1984. The advance button may be used to scan further directory entries. 10 The OK button closes the window and places the new entry, Deb, in directory window 50-4.

15 Each call appearance, and within a call appearance, each party on the call is associated with various states. For the most part, the states of each call appearance and each party will be described independently. After these will be described, the interrelationships between the various states will be described. It is important to note that in this arrangement the terminal recreates, from various signals on link 70, a critical subset of communication system states. The states that are recreated are, as will be seen, necessary for controlling various system functions, such as conferencing, from PC 6300. The icons associated with each state for 20 each party can be made to change appearance, i.e., mostly dark, light gray, reversed image or change in color or shape, depending upon the state of the party.

25 30 The parties involved in one call appearance are, in one embodiment, constrained to follow the following rules:

- 35 1. If the local party state is "idle", then the other party states are changed to "absent".
2. If all remote party state are "absent", the local party state is "idle", but the call appearance can be active.
3. If the local party state is changed to "hold", then all remote party states are changed to "hold".
4. If the local party state is changed from "hold" to "active", each of the remote party states reflects the hold state at that remote party's instrument.
- 40 45 5. On an incoming call, an idle call appearance is selected, the call appearance state is changed to active, and the local party's state is ringing.
6. An attempt to change the local party's state to "hold" when the call state is "selected" changes the local party's state to "idle" and the call appearance state to "idle".

50 55 FIGS. 4 and 5 show a local party state transition diagram and the following section describes the effect on the state machines that user actions cause. The actions that a user may perform are: selection of a call appearance and movement of a party from one place to another. The actions which cannot be controlled by the user are: creation of an incoming call, a remote party drops and a remote

party adds. The behavior of the system depends not only on what objects the actions are applied to but also on the previous state of the system. Since the user may take a large variety of actions at any time, and the state of the system as a whole is complex, the actions described herein are illustrative rather than exhaustive.

The user may select a call appearance or select no call appearance. Any selection automatically de-selects any previous selection. Selection of a call appearance generally makes that appearance the active call appearance, and puts any previous active call appearance on hold. Selection of no call appearance only puts the previous active call appearance on hold.

The user may move an icon from one place on the screen to another. Each icon is either positioned within a call appearance, or positioned in no call appearance. When an icon is moved inside a call appearance, the action is generally to connect the user associated with that icon to that call. The movement of an icon out of a call appearance is generally to disconnect that user from the call.

The local user's icon is shown permanently located within each call appearance. Thus, when another party's icon is moved within the call appearance, a call is established.

Movement of an icon out of the directory leaves, in the embodiment shown, a copy of the icon in the directory. Mechanisms may exist to scroll the directory or to perform other search operations intended to facilitate the location of particular items within it. The user generally deals with names only, with the numbers being supplied by the PC or by the system under control of the PC.

FIG. 6 shows all call appearances idle and the icons are shown gray. Cursor 201 is resting in appearance 50-2.

In FIG. 7, the local user, named Charles, selects a call appearance by manipulating the mouse (or other device) so that the cursor moves to the desired appearance 50-3. The mouse is clicked in window 50-3 and the speakerphone becomes active to provide dial tone to the user. The local state, FIG. 4, goes to connecting. A blank icon appears in appearance 50-3 signifying that a remote party must be identified to complete the calling connection. This is accomplished by typing the called party's name or number on the keyboard.

FIG. 8 shows the icon associated with the remote user Polly being moved (duplicated) from directory 50-4 to call appearance 50-3. The local party state (FIG. 4) remains in connecting and the remote party state (FIG. 5) goes to ringing.

If the call is answered, as shown in FIG. 9, the name of the answering party, Polly in this case, is placed in conjunction with the remote party icon in appearance 50-3, and the state of both parties are

changed to stable. The Charles icon is changed to white indicating an active call.

In FIG. 10, the local icon, Charles, has been moved to no call appearance (sometimes called the background), thereby causing the communication connection to drop.

In FIG. 11, call appearance 50-2 has been selected and, if the previous call had not been dropped, it would now be placed on hold, as shown by the gray icons in appearance 50-3. This is accomplished by clicking cursor 201 in a non-call appearance.

On the other hand, if the remote party drops, as shown in FIG. 12, that remote party icon changes to absent and the call changes to idle. At the same time there is an incoming call from Deb at call appearance 50-1. In such a situation, remote party icon, Deb (or blank, if the name is not known) is placed in an idle call appearance 50-1 and the phone is shown ringing (blinking on the screen or separate color) and the PC 6300 provides an audible indication of ringing. Note that the Deb icon did not have to be in directory 50-4 prior to the incoming call. As shown in FIG. 13, the cursor 201 is moved to appearance 50-1, clicked, and the connection is completed, under control of signals sent from PC 6300 to system 75.

Continuing with call appearance 50-3 and assume that an active two party call continued, as shown in FIG. 14, and also assume that a conference call is desired with a party called Dan. Then, the icon labeled Dan from directory 50-4 is moved to active call appearance 50-1. The selected party icon starts as ringing until answered, then changes to stable with the name Dan displayed, as shown in FIG. 15.

In FIG. 16, the three-party conference between Charles, Deb and Dan continues while the local user establishes a new icon, Jill, in the directory. This has no effect on the conference connection.

In FIG. 17, the local party, Charles, is moved to a no call appearance portion of the screen, thereby dropping the local party Charles from the call. This leaves a call between Deb and Dan, as shown in FIG. 18. This type of operation can be used for call transfer as well. In the call transfer mode, a connection could be established in a different call appearance box between Charles and any other party. Typically, when the local party has become disassociated from a call, that call is dropped from the screen and the call appearance is cleared. In some situations, for example when PC 6300 is used as an attendant console, the call appearance showing two or more remote parties will remain active, as shown in FIG. 17.

Assuming for a moment that instead of the local party dropping from the call, one of the remote parties such as Deb, went on hook. In situ-

ations where the communication system provides remote party disconnect information to the telephone, the remote party icon would change to the absent state and would disappear from the display. The call then continues as a two-party call. If the communication system does not provide remote party disconnect information to the telephone station (while another remote party is still connected) then the icon would remain on the screen until all remote parties go on-hook.

While only a few of the possible scenarios have just been described, many more are possible using my concepts. A summary of certain of these can be constructed using the following flowcharts in which

FIG. 19 is a closed loop flowchart showing the arrangement of FIGS. 20 through 28;

FIGS. 20 through 25 are flowcharts describing user actions; and

FIGS. 26 through 28 are flowcharts describing responses to system actions.

Turning now to FIG. 20, the user actions will be explained in more detail. The convention used in the flowcharts is that heavy boxes describe actions the flowchart of which will be contained on a separate figure. The lighter lined boxes represent direct actions or inputs while the diamond boxes show decision points. Call appearance has been abbreviated CA.

Assume that, as shown in box 2001 of FIG. 20, the user moves an icon from point A to point B on the video screen. The decision point 2002 decides whether point A and point B are both call appearances. If yes, decision point 2003 determines whether points A and B are within the same call appearance. If points A and B are within the same call appearance, then box 2005, in the manner to be more formally detailed with respect to FIG. 23, makes call appearance A active. This action represents the symbol of a call appearance. On the other hand, had points A and B not been within the same call appearance, the system would be instructed to drop point A, in the manner set forth in FIG. 21, and to check whether the icon is a remote user, via box 2006, and if the icon was not a remote user, a call would be placed to the user represented by the icon on call appearance B box 2007, in the manner set forth in FIG. 22. As shown in box 2006, if the icon had been a remote user, it would have been dropped.

Returning now to box 2002, if point A and point B had not both been call appearances, then box 2008 would check to determine if point A is the directory. If point A is the directory, box 2009 would check to see if point B is a call appearance or not a call appearance. This action would signify that an icon is being moved from a directory. This could either be a call placing or the discarding of

an icon from the directory. If point B is a call appearance, box 212 would place a call on point B, in a manner set forth in FIG. 22, since this action represents moving an icon from the directory to a call appearance. This would either be a call origination or a conference call depending upon the number of parties already on the call.

If decision point 2009 had determined that point B was not a call appearance, then box 2013 would operate to discard the directory entry, thereby moving an icon from the directory.

Returning to box 2008, if point A is not a directory, box 2010 determines whether there is less than one party still active on the call appearance. If not, box 2011, as shown in FIG. 25, places the active call appearance on hold. This action represents a selection of no call appearance when there is an active call which is defined as the hold condition. If there are one or fewer parties active on the call appearance, box 2014, as shown in FIG. 24, operates to drop any dial tone and terminate the call.

FIG. 21 is a flowchart representing a call to be dropped on call appearance (CA) X. If the call appearance is to be put on hold, such action will be shown in FIG. 25. If call appearance X is already active, as shown in box 2011, box 2013 checks to see if the local user is being dropped or if there are two or more parties. If such is the situation, then the connection is allowed to remain, but an on-hook is sent to the switch under control of box 214 and the speakerphone is disconnected. If, on the other hand, there were less than two parties and it was not the local user dropping off, then a drop message for the user will be sent and the icon removed under control of box 215.

FIGS. 22 through 25 are self-explanatory.

FIG. 26 shows the lamp update response to the lamp messages from the communication system. Each call appearance is associated with two lamps which are known as "use" and "stat". The messages from the communication system control various lamp states such as on, off, ring (slow flash) or hold (fast flash). Each time a lamp update is received, the states of the two lamps are used to update the state of the corresponding call appearance. The flowchart illustrates how the state is derived. Boxes 263, 264, 265, 266, 269, 270 and 271 would also control the icon appearance to denote state information on the display to the user.

The flowchart of FIG. 27 describes the system's response to ringer update messages from the switch. The ringer messages do not affect the call appearance state at all but are used to control the sound generator on the PC. The message can command the sound generator to turn off or to produce sound of various frequencies and cadences.

The flowcharts of FIGS. 28 and 29 describe the system's response to hypothetical remote drop and remote add messages from the switch. The current generation of communication system software typically does not provide these messages, but an enhanced protocol message set could provide these messages or their equivalents. These messages would then be used to inform the PC 6300 of another party dropping from (or adding to) the call.

While PC 6300 is shown as controlling a single station, there is not reason why several stations, or lines, cannot be controlled from the same PC. Different call appearances, or different colors, can be used for each station or line. In addition, several PC's can be linked to control a single line, these PC's can then either act independently of each other or as an interactive network. This system can be by an attendant at a central position to control communications to or from a number of remotely located stations.

In addition, while the system described is operable over the communication path and replaces a telephone instrument, the concepts taught can be used independent of a telephone link for the control of parties other than a particular phone user. This could be a central administrator or control maintenance panel and may be connected to the system controller.

Claims

1. A terminal (50) for use with a communication system, said communication system operable for controlling communication connections between a plurality of terminals under control of signals transmitted between said communication system and said terminals, said terminal having display means (50), and CHARACTERISED BY means for visually displaying (50-4) a plurality of images on said display means, each said image representative of one of said plurality of terminals, means for controlling the movement (201) of said images on said display means, said controlling means operative in response to signals provided by a user at said terminal, and means responsive to selected movement (50-3) of said images for establishing communication connections with respect to said terminals represented by selectively moved ones of said images.
2. A terminal as claimed in claim 1 wherein said images have a plurality of distinct appearance modes, one of said appearance modes representative of a desired communication connection and another of said appearance modes representative of an actual communication con-

nection, and there is provided means controlled by the joint exchange of signals between said terminal and said communication system for establishing a particular one of said appearance modes for each said image.

- 5 3. A terminal as claimed in claim 1 including means operative in response to the further movement of a moved one of said images for sending signals to said communication system for the removal of the terminal associated with said further moved image from said established communication connection.
- 10 4. A terminal as claimed in claim 1 including means controllable by a user at said terminal for creating or removing a particular image from said display.
- 15 5. A terminal as claimed in claim 1 wherein said terminal includes a cursor, and said images are movable under control of said cursor.
- 20 6. A terminal as claimed in claim 1 wherein said movement controlling means is additionally operative in response to signals communicated from said communication system.
- 25 7. A communication system operable for controlling communication connections between a plurality of terminals connected to said communication system, said communication system including display means and means for establishing on said display means a plurality of visually distinct areas, and CHARACTERISED BY means for visually displaying a plurality of images on said display means, each said image identifiable as a particular one of said plurality of terminals, means for selectively controlling the positioning of said images into and out of said visually distinct areas, in response to signals provided to said display, and means responsive to the positioning of one or more images into one of said visually distinct areas for controlling the establishment of a communication connection between the terminals identified with said positioned images.
- 30 8. A system as claimed in claim 7 including means for selectively creating images on said display identified with particular ones of said terminals.
- 35 9. A system as claimed in claim 7 wherein said images are positioned under control of a cursor.
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- 50
- 55

10. A terminal for use with a communication system, said communications system operable for controlling communication connections between a plurality of terminals under control of signals transmitted between said communication system and said terminals, said terminal including display means, and means for establishing on said display means first and second visually distinct areas, and CHARACTERISED BY means for visually displaying a plurality of images on said display means, each said image representative of one of said plurality of terminals, means for controlling the movement of said images into and out of said first and said second visually distinct areas, said controlling means operative in response to signals provided by a user at said terminal, and means responsive to the movement of two images into said first visually distinct area for sending signals to said communication system representative of a desired communication connection between the terminals associated with said two images.

Patentansprüche

1. Anschlußgerät (50) zur Verwendung mit einem Nachrichtenübertragungssystem, das Kommunikationsverbindungen zwischen einer Vielzahl von Anschlußgeräten unter Steuerung von Signalen, die zwischen dem Nachrichtenübertragungssystem und den Anschlußgeräten übertragen werden, steuern kann, wobei das Anschlußgerät eine Anzeigeeinrichtung (50-4) einer Vielzahl von Bildern auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, wobei jedes Bild ein Anschlußgerät der Vielzahl von Anschlußgeräten darstellt, eine Einrichtung zum Steuern der Bewegung (201) der Bilder auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, wobei die Steuereinrichtung auf Signale anspricht, die von einem Benutzer am Anschlußgerät geliefert werden, und eine Einrichtung, die auf eine ausgewählte Bewegung (50-3) der Bilder anspricht, um Kommunikationsverbindungen zwischen den Anschlußgeräten, die durch die selektiv bewegten Bilder dargestellt sind, aufzubauen.

2. Anschlußgerät nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bilder eine Vielzahl von unterschiedlichen Erscheinungsmodi annehmen, wobei einer der Erscheinungsmodi eine gewünschte Kommunikationsverbindung darstellt und ein anderer Erscheinungsmodus eine aktuelle Kommunikationsverbindung, und daß eine Einrichtung vorgesehen

5 ist, die durch den Verbindaustausch von Signalen zwischen dem Anschlußgerät und dem Nachrichtenübertragungssystem gesteuert wird, um einen besonderen Erscheinungsmodus für jedes Bild zu schaffen.

10 3. Anschlußgerät nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch eine Einrichtung, die auf eine Weiterbewegung eines bewegten Bildes zum Senden von Signalen an das Nachrichtenübertragungssystem anspricht, um das dem weiterbewegten Bild zugeordnete Anschlußgerät aus der aufgebauten Kommunikationsverbindung zu entfernen.

15 4. Anschlußgerät nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch eine von einem Benutzer am Anschlußgerät steuerbaren Einrichtung, um ein bestimmtes Bild auf der Anzeige zu erzeugen oder von dort zu entfernen.

20 5. Anschlußgerät nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Anschlußgerät einen Cursor enthält, und daß die Bilder unter Steuerung des Cursors bewegbar sind.

25 6. Anschlußgerät nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bewegungssteuereinrichtung zusätzlich auf vom Nachrichtenübertragungssystem übertragene Signale anspricht.

30 7. Nachrichtenübertragungssystem zur Steuerung von Kommunikationsverbindungen zwischen einer Vielzahl von Anschlußgeräten, die mit dem Nachrichtenübertragungssystem verbunden sind, mit einer Anzeigeeinrichtung und einer Einrichtung zum Erstellen einer Vielzahl von optisch unterschiedlichen Flächen auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, gekennzeichnet durch eine Einrichtung zum optischen Anzeigen einer Vielzahl von Bildern auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, wobei jedes Bild als ein bestimmtes Anschlußgerät der Vielzahl von Anschlußgeräten identifizierbar ist, eine Einrichtung zur wahlweisen Steuerung der Positionierung der Bilder in den oder aus den optisch unterschiedlichen Flächen unter Ansprechen auf Signale, die zur Anzeigeeinrichtung geliefert werden, und eine Einrichtung, die auf die Positionierung eines oder mehrerer Bilder in eine der optisch unterschiedlichen Flächen anspricht, um den Aufbau einer Kommunikationsverbindung zwischen den den positionierten Bildern zugeordneten Anschlußgeräten zu steuern.

35 40 45 50 55

8. System nach Anspruch 7, gekennzeichnet durch eine Einrichtung zum wahlweisen Erzeugen von Bildern auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, die bestimmten Anschlußgeräten entsprechen.

9. System nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bilder unter Steuerung eines Cursors positioniert werden.

10. Anschlußgerät zur Verwendung mit einem Nachrichtenübertragungssystem, das Kommunikationsverbindungen zwischen einer Vielzahl von Anschlußgeräten unter Steuerung von Signalen, die zwischen dem Nachrichtenübertragungssystem und den Anschlußgeräten übertragen werden, steuern kann, mit einer Anzeigeeinrichtung, und einer Einrichtung zur Erzeugung erster und zweiter optisch unterschiedlicher Flächen auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, gekennzeichnet durch eine Einrichtung zum optischen Anzeigen einer Vielzahl von Bildern auf der Anzeigeeinrichtung, wobei jedes Bild ein Anschlußgerät der Vielzahl von Anschlußgeräten darstellt, eine Einrichtung zur Steuerung der Bewegung der Bilder in die und aus den ersten und zweiten optisch unterschiedlichen Flächen, wobei die Steuereinrichtung auf Signale anspricht, die von einem Benutzer am Anschlußgerät eingegeben werden, und eine Einrichtung, die auf die Bewegung zweier Bilder in die erste optisch unterschiedliche Fläche anspricht, um Signale zum Nachrichtenübertragungssystem zu senden, die eine gewünschte Kommunikationsverbindung zwischen den beiden Bildern zugeordneten Anschlußgeräten darstellt.

Revendications

1. Un terminal (50) prévu pour l'utilisation avec un système de télécommunication, ce système de télécommunication étant capable de commander des connexions de télécommunication entre un ensemble de terminaux sous la commande de signaux qui sont transmis entre le système de télécommunication et les terminaux, ce terminal comportant des moyens de visualisation (50), et étant CARACTERISE PAR des moyens pour visualiser (50-4) un ensemble d'images sur les moyens de visualisation, chaque image étant représentative de l'un des terminaux de l'ensemble de terminaux, des moyens pour commander le mouvement (211) des images sur les moyens de visualisation, ces moyens de commande fonctionnant sous la dépendance de signaux qui sont fournis par un utilisateur se trouvant au terminal, et des

5 moyens qui fonctionnent sous la dépendance d'un mouvement sélectionné (50-3) des images, de façon à établir des connexions de télécommunication en relation avec les terminaux qui sont représentés par celles des images qui ont été déplacées sélectivement.

10 2. Un terminal selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les images ont un ensemble de modes de représentation distincts, l'un de ces modes de représentation indiquant une connexion de télécommunication désirée, et un autre des modes de représentation indiquant une connexion de télécommunication réelle, et dans lequel il existe des moyens qui sont commandés par l'échange conjoint de signaux entre le terminal et le système de télécommunication, de façon à établir l'un particulier des modes de représentation pour chaque image.

15 3. Un terminal selon la revendication 1, comprenant des moyens qui fonctionnent sous la dépendance du mouvement ultérieur de l'une des images qui a été déplacée, de façon à émettre des signaux vers le système de télécommunication, pour que le terminal qui est associé à l'image qui a fait l'objet du déplacement supplémentaire soit éliminé de la connexion de télécommunication qui est établie.

20 4. Un terminal selon la revendication 1, comprenant des moyens qui peuvent être commandés par un utilisateur se trouvant au terminal de façon à créer ou à supprimer une image particulière dans la visualisation.

25 5. Un terminal selon la revendication 1, dans lequel il existe un curseur, et les images peuvent être déplacées sous la commande de ce curseur.

30 6. Un terminal selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens de commande de mouvement réagissent en outre à des signaux qui sont transmis à partir du système de télécommunication.

35 7. Un système de télécommunication capable de commander des connexions de télécommunication entre un ensemble de terminaux connectés au système de télécommunication, ce système de télécommunication comprenant des moyens de visualisation et des moyens pour établir sur les moyens de visualisation un ensemble de zones visuellement distinctes, et étant CARACTERISE PAR des moyens pour visualiser un ensemble d'images sur les moyens de visualisation, chacune de ces ima-

ges pouvant être identifiée à l'un particulier des terminaux de l'ensemble des terminaux, des moyens pour commander sélectivement le positionnement des images dans les zones visuellement distinctes et hors de celles-ci, sous la dépendance de signaux qui sont appliqués à la visualisation, et des moyens qui réagissent au positionnement d'une ou de plusieurs images dans l'une des zones visuellement distinctes, de façon à commander l'établissement d'une connexion de télécommunication entre les terminaux qui sont identifiés aux images positionnées.

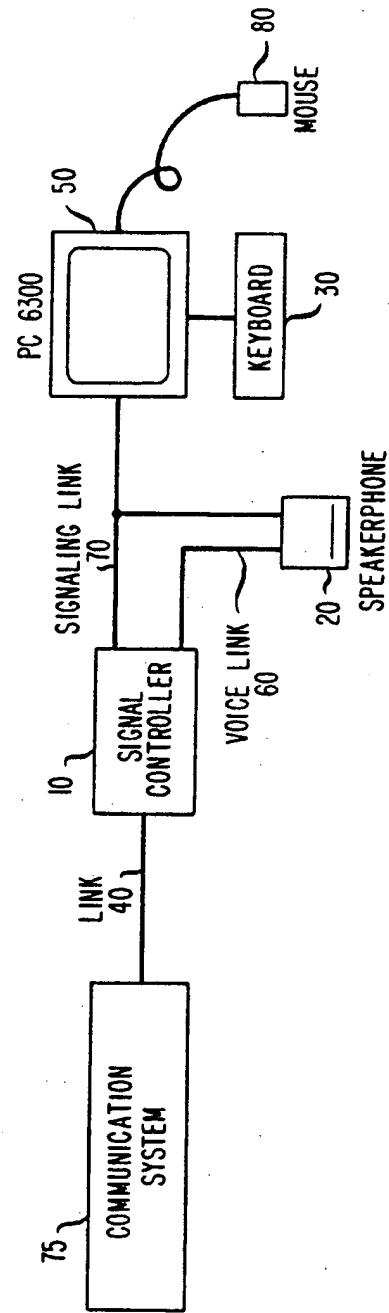
8. Un système selon la revendication 7, comprenant des moyens pour créer sélectivement sur la visualisation des images qui sont identifiées à certains particuliers des terminaux.

9. Un système selon la revendication 7, dans lequel les images sont positionnées sous la commande d'un curseur.

10. Un terminal prévu pour l'utilisation avec un système de télécommunication, ce système de télécommunication étant capable de commander des connexions de télécommunication entre un ensemble de terminaux sous la commande de signaux qui sont transmis entre le système de télécommunication et les terminaux, ce terminal comprenant des moyens de visualisation, et des moyens pour établir sur les moyens de visualisation des première et seconde zones visuellement distinctes, et étant CARACTERISE PAR des moyens pour visualiser un ensemble d'images sur les moyens de visualisation, chaque image étant représentative de l'un des terminaux de l'ensemble de terminaux, des moyens pour commander le mouvement des images pour les introduire dans les première et seconde zones visuellement distinctes et pour les faire sortir de celles-ci, les moyens de commande fonctionnant sous la dépendance de signaux qui sont produits par un utilisateur se trouvant au terminal, et des moyens qui réagissent au mouvement de deux images qui entrent dans la première zone visuellement distincte, en émettant vers le système de télécommunication des signaux qui sont représentatifs d'une connexion de télécommunication désirée entre les terminaux qui sont associés à ces deux images.

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FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

50

CALL APPEARANCE 1		
		CHARLES BILL 50-1
CALL APPEARANCE 2		
	CHARLES	201 50-2
CALL APPEARANCE 3		
		CHARLES POLLY 50-3
DIRECTORY		
		POLLY BILL 50-4
		DAVID DAN HOME

2:33 PM

- EO PHONE
- LEAVE WORD
- CALL BACK
- PRIORITY
- NEW NUMBER

50-5

FIG. 3

50

CALL APPEARANCE 1		
		CHARLES BILL 50-1
CALL APPEARANCE 2		
	CHARLES	50-2
CALL APPEARANCE 3		
		CHARLES POLLY 50-3
DIRECTORY		
		POLLY BILL 50-4
		DAVID DAN HOME DEB

50-5

2:35 PM

- EO PHONE
- LEAVE WORD
- CALL BACK
- PRIORITY
- NEW NUMBER

50-6

50-6a

NAME DEB

NUMBER 5558

- LOOK UP
- ADVANCE
- OK

50-6b

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FIG. 4
LOCAL PARTY STATE TRANSITIONS

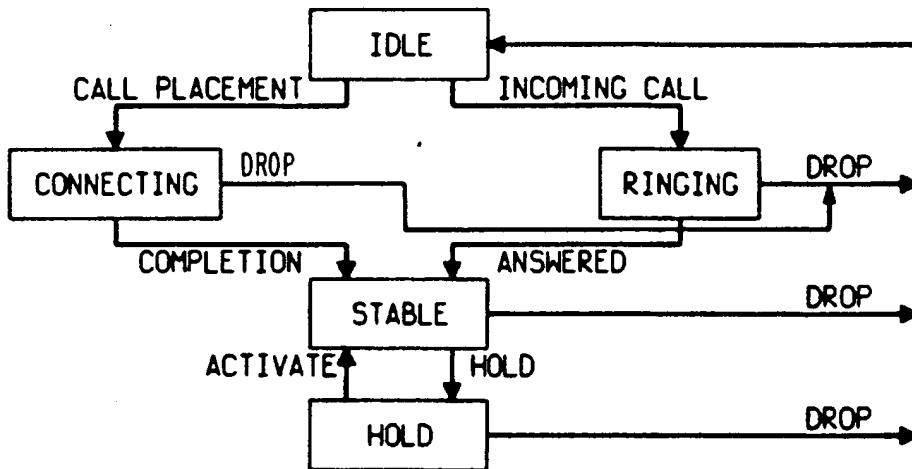
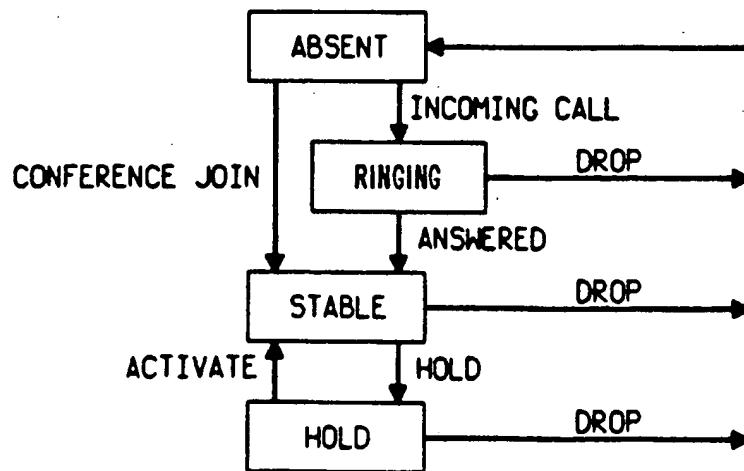


FIG. 5
REMOTE PARTY STATE TRANSITIONS



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FIG. 6

CALL APPEARANCE 1		10:40 PM
	CHARLES	
	50-1	
CALL APPEARANCE 2		
	CHARLES	201
	50-2	
CALL APPEARANCE 3		
	CHARLES	
	50-3	
DIRECTORY		50-5
	POLLY	
	BILL	
	DAVID	
	DAN	
	HOME	

50

FIG. 7

CALL APPEARANCE 1		10:41 PM
	CHARLES	
	50-1	
CALL APPEARANCE 2		
	CHARLES	201
	50-2	
CALL APPEARANCE 3		
	CHARLES	
	50-3	
DIRECTORY		50-5
	POLLY	
	BILL	
	DAVID	
	DAN	
	HOME	
	JILL	

50

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FIG. 8

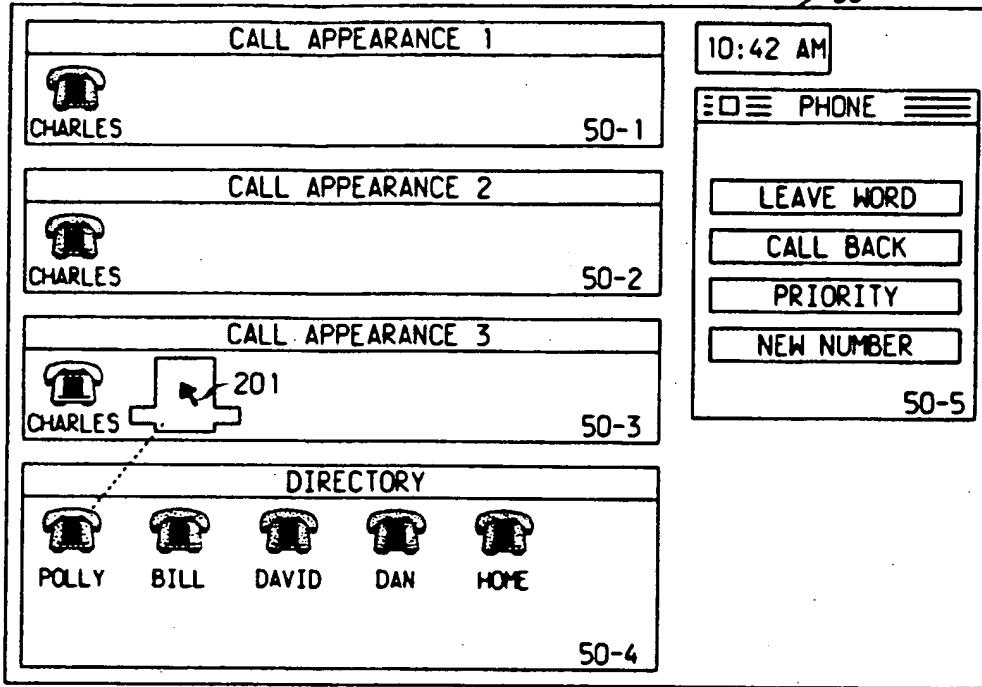
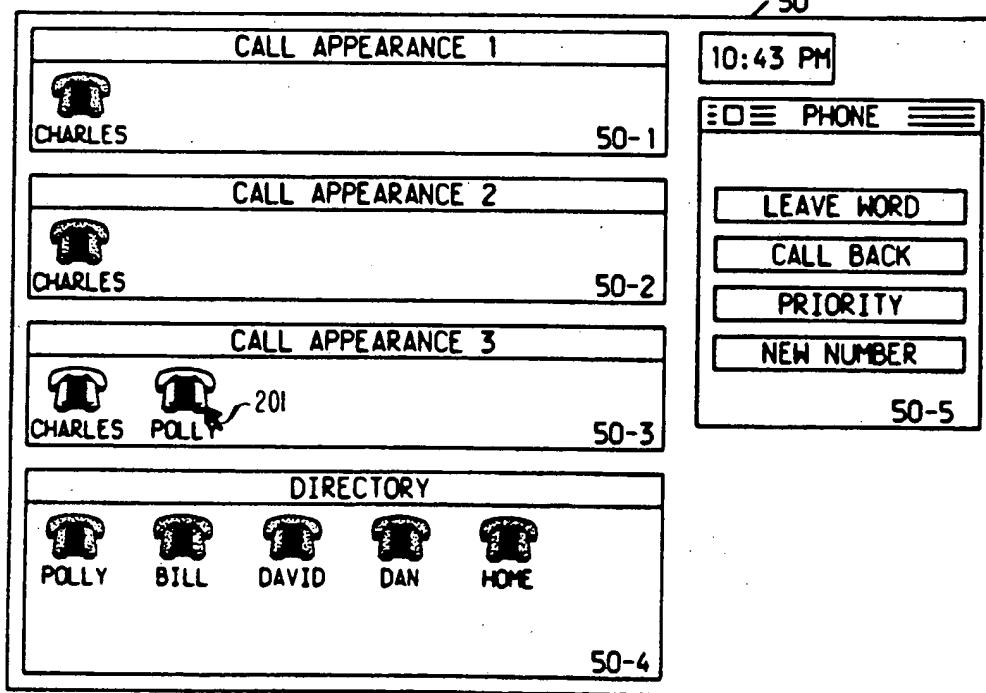


FIG. 9



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FIG. 10

CALL APPEARANCE 1		50-1							
	CHARLES								
CALL APPEARANCE 2		50-2							
	CHARLES								
201 CALL APPEARANCE 3		50-3							
	POLLY								
DIRECTORY		50-4							
	POLY			BILL		DAVID		DAN	

50

10:44 PM

PHONE

LEAVE WORD

CALL BACK

PRIORITY

NEW NUMBER

50-5

FIG. 11

CALL APPEARANCE 1		50-1							
	CHARLES								
CALL APPEARANCE 2		50-2							
	CHARLES								
CALL APPEARANCE 3		50-3							
	POLLY								
DIRECTORY		50-4							
	POLY			BILL		DAVID		DAN	

50

10:45 PM

PHONE

LEAVE WORD

CALL BACK

PRIORITY

NEW NUMBER

50-5

201

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FIG. 12

50

CALL APPEARANCE 1		50-1		
 CHARLES	 DEB			
CALL APPEARANCE 2		50-2		
 CHARLES				
CALL APPEARANCE 3		50-3		
 CHARLES				
DIRECTORY		50-4		
 POLLY	 BILL		 DAVID	 DAN

10:46 PM

PHONE

LEAVE WORD

CALL BACK

PRIORITY

NEW NUMBER

50-5

FIG. 13

50

CALL APPEARANCE 1		50-1		
 CHARLES	 DEB			
CALL APPEARANCE 2		50-2		
 CHARLES				
CALL APPEARANCE 3		50-3		
 CHARLES				
DIRECTORY		50-4		
 POLLY	 BILL		 DAVID	 DAN

10:47 PM

PHONE

LEAVE WORD

CALL BACK

PRIORITY

NEW NUMBER

50-5

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FIG. 14

50

CALL APPEARANCE 1			10:48 PM		
CHARLES	DEB	201	PHONE		
			LEAVE WORD		
			CALL BACK		
			PRIORITY		
			NEW NUMBER		
			50-5		
CALL APPEARANCE 2					
CHARLES					
CALL APPEARANCE 3					
CHARLES					
DIRECTORY					
POLLY	BILL	DAVID	DAN	HOME	
					50-4

FIG. 15

50

CALL APPEARANCE 1			10:49 PM		
CHARLES	DEB	DAN	PHONE		
			LEAVE WORD		
			CALL BACK		
			PRIORITY		
			NEW NUMBER		
			50-5		
CALL APPEARANCE 2					
CHARLES					
CALL APPEARANCE 3					
CHARLES					
DIRECTORY					
POLLY	BILL	DAVID	DAN	HOME	
					201
					50-4

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FIG. 16

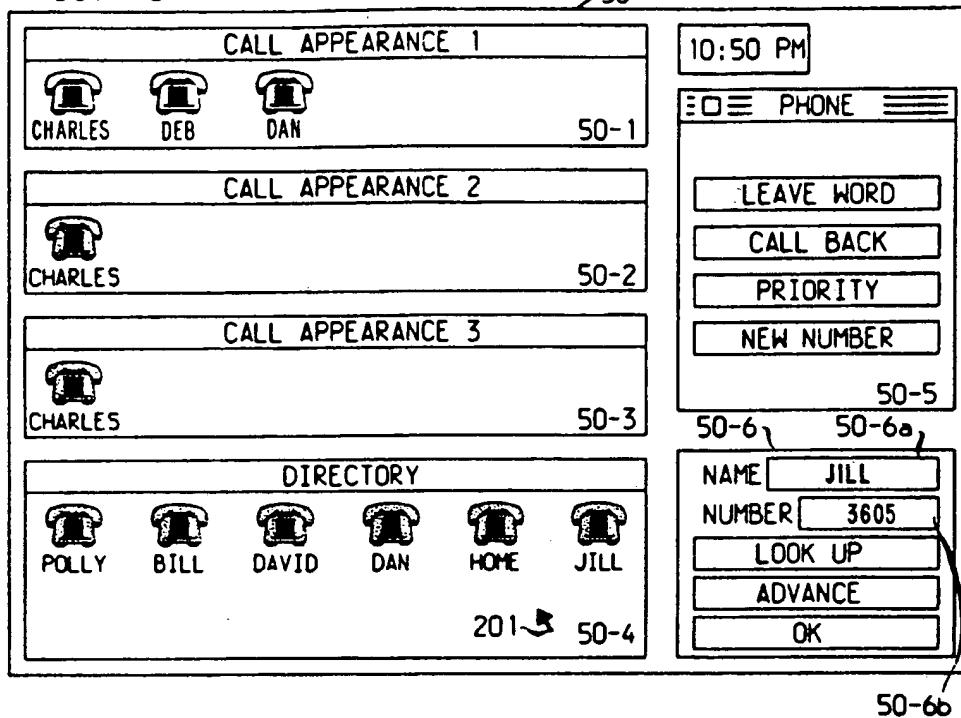
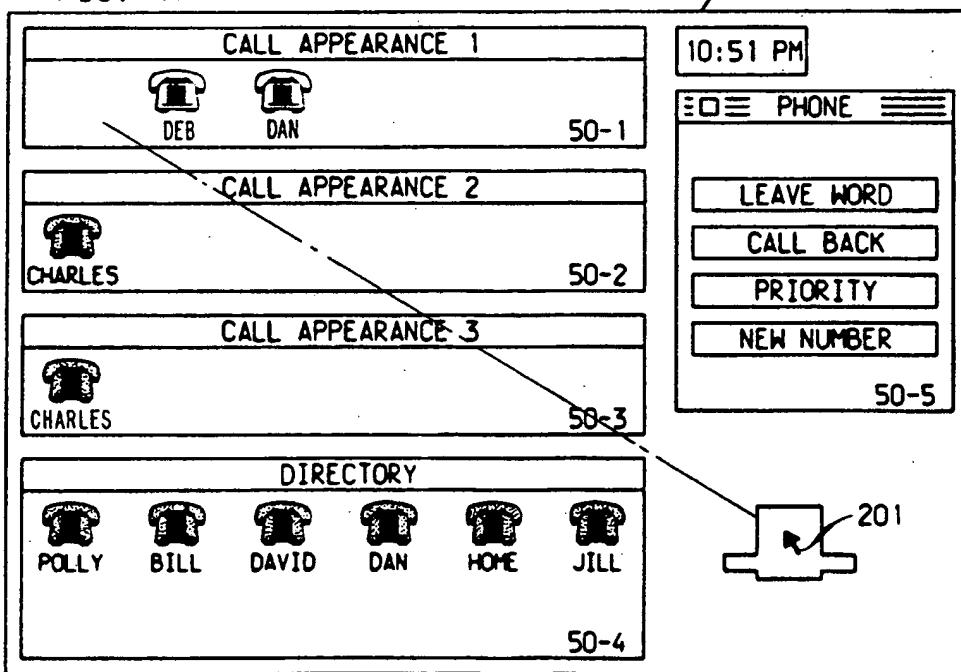


FIG. 17



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FIG. 18

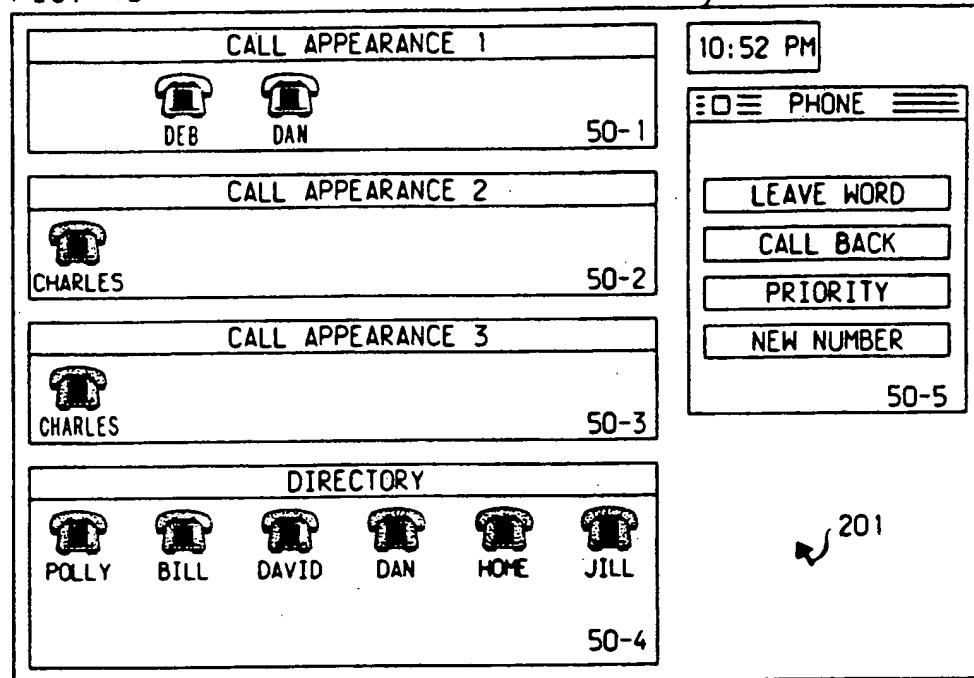
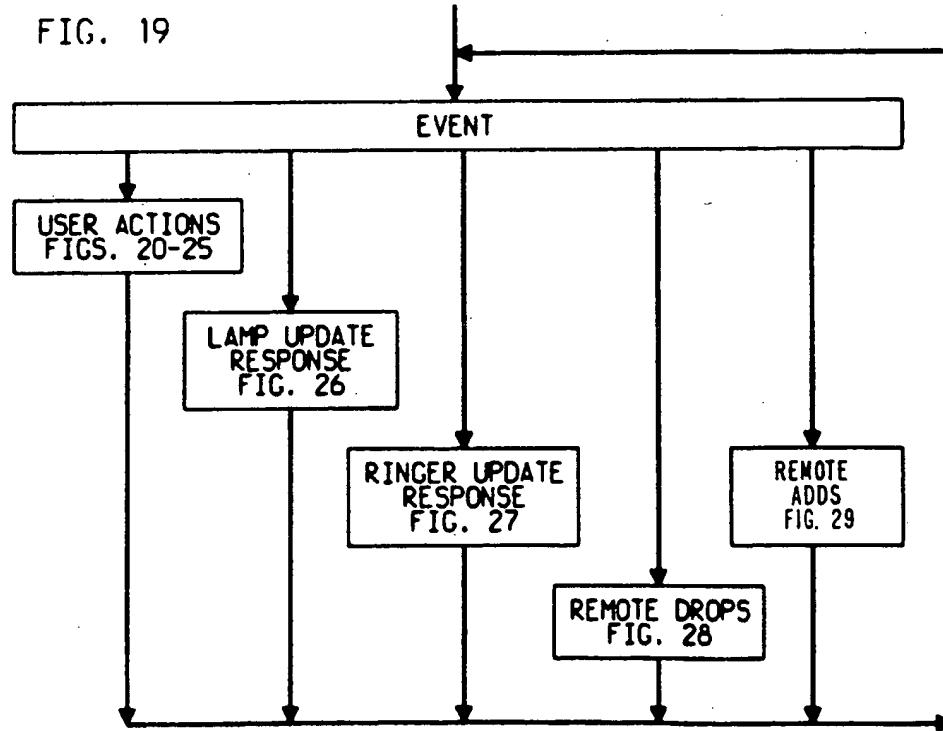
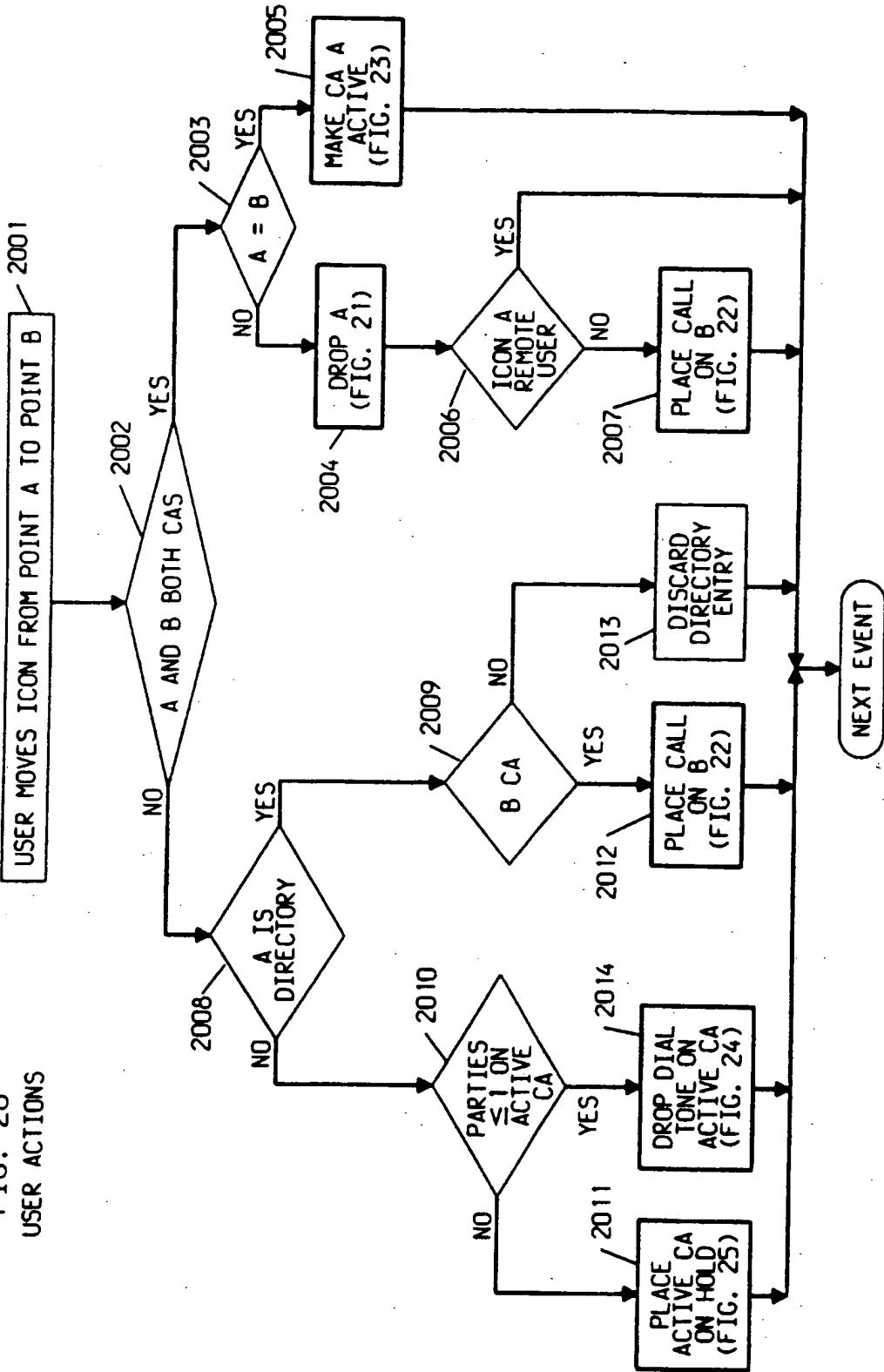


FIG. 19



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FIG. 20
USER ACTIONS



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FIG. 21
DROP CALL ON CA X

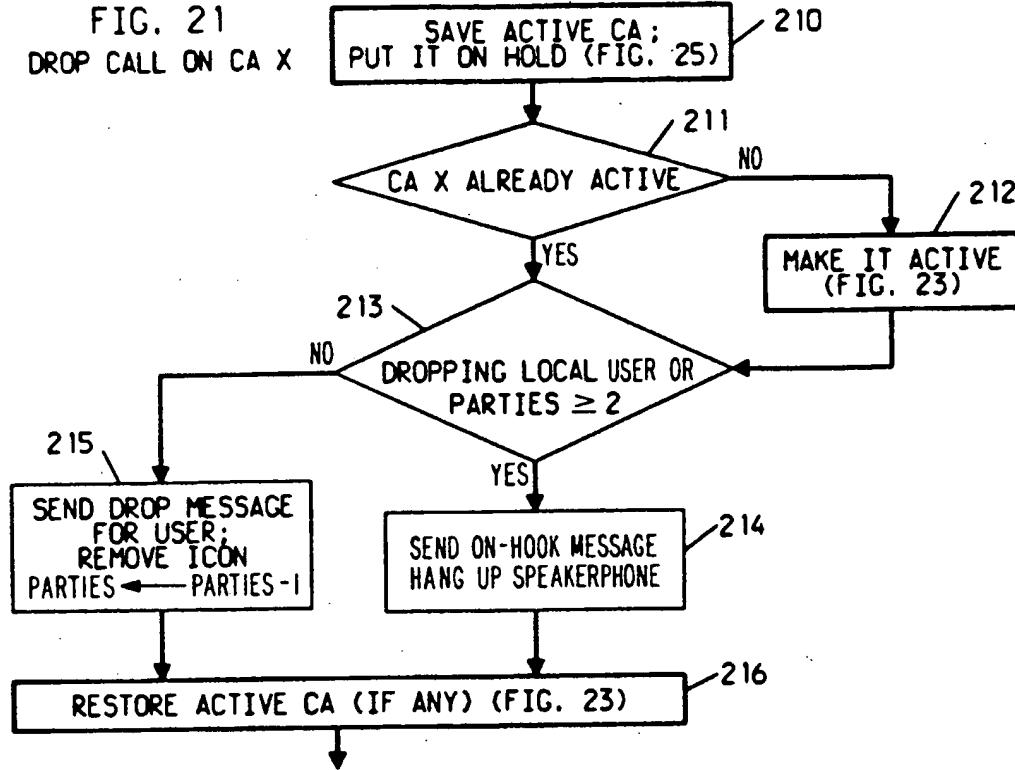
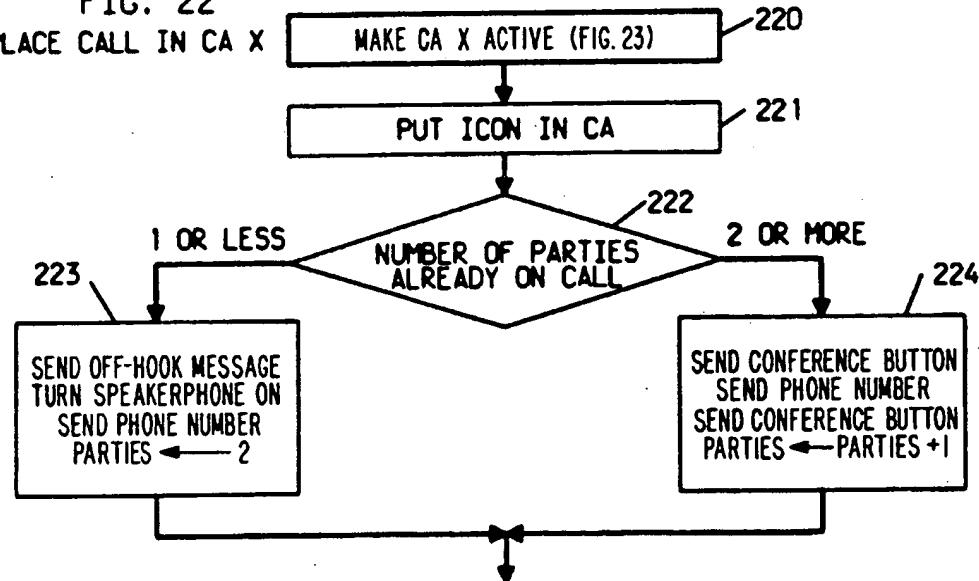
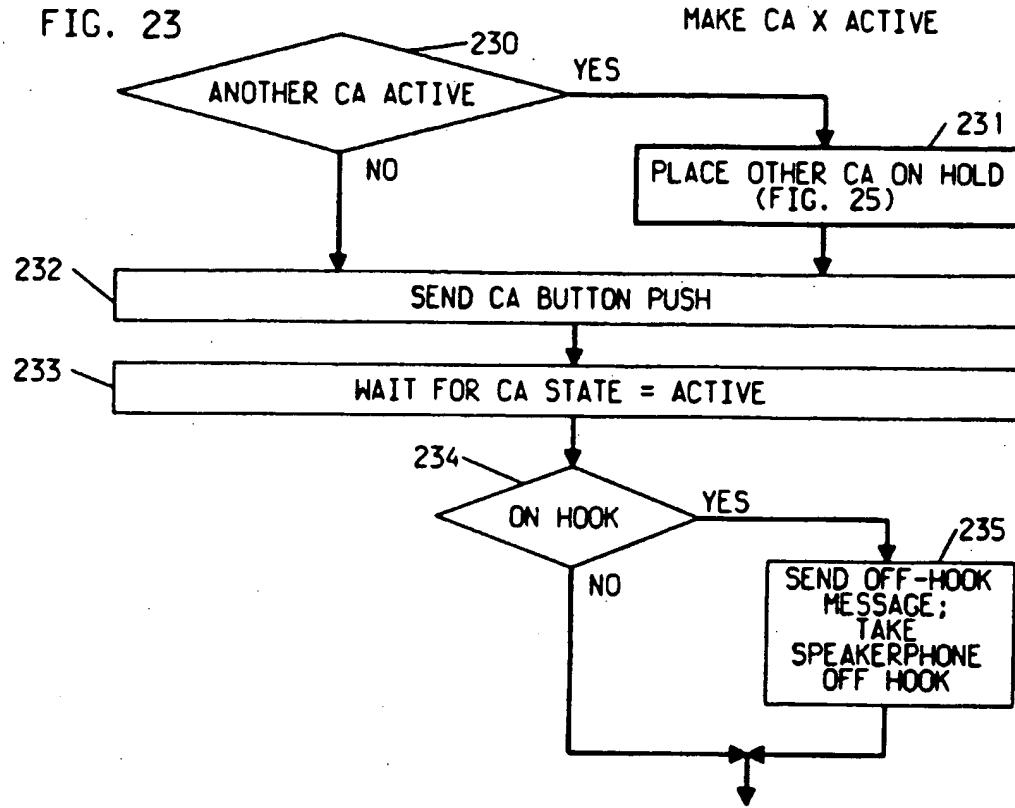
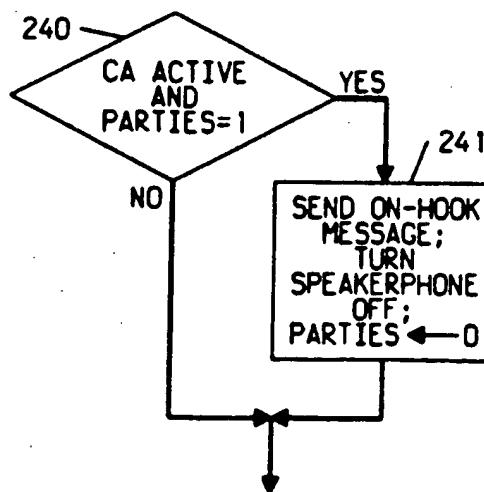
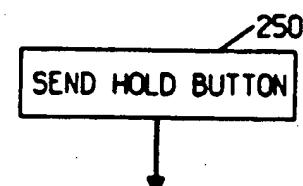


FIG. 22
PLACE CALL IN CA X



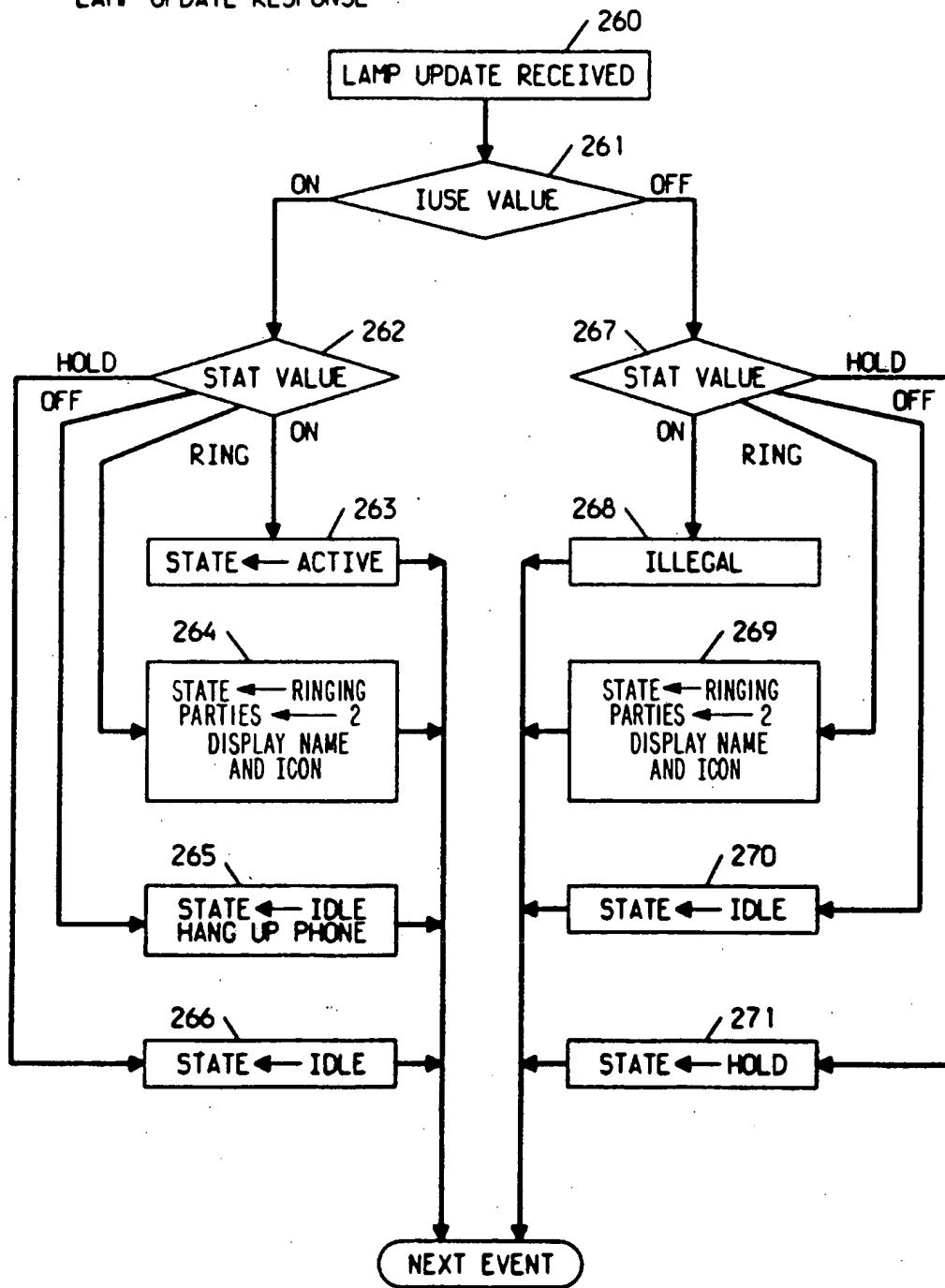
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FIG. 23

FIG. 24
DROP DIAL TONEFIG. 25
PLACE ACTIVE CALL ON HOLD

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FIG. 26
LAMP UPDATE RESPONSE



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FIG. 27
RINGER UPDATE
RESPONSE

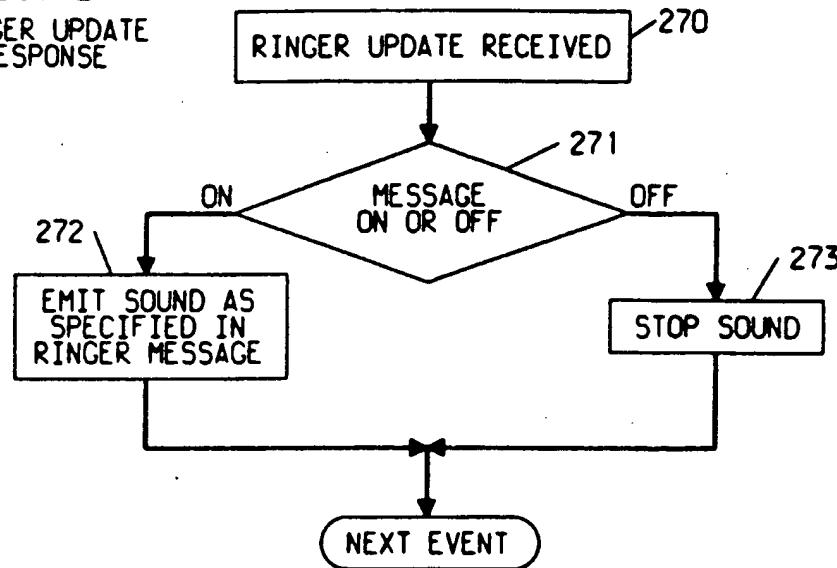
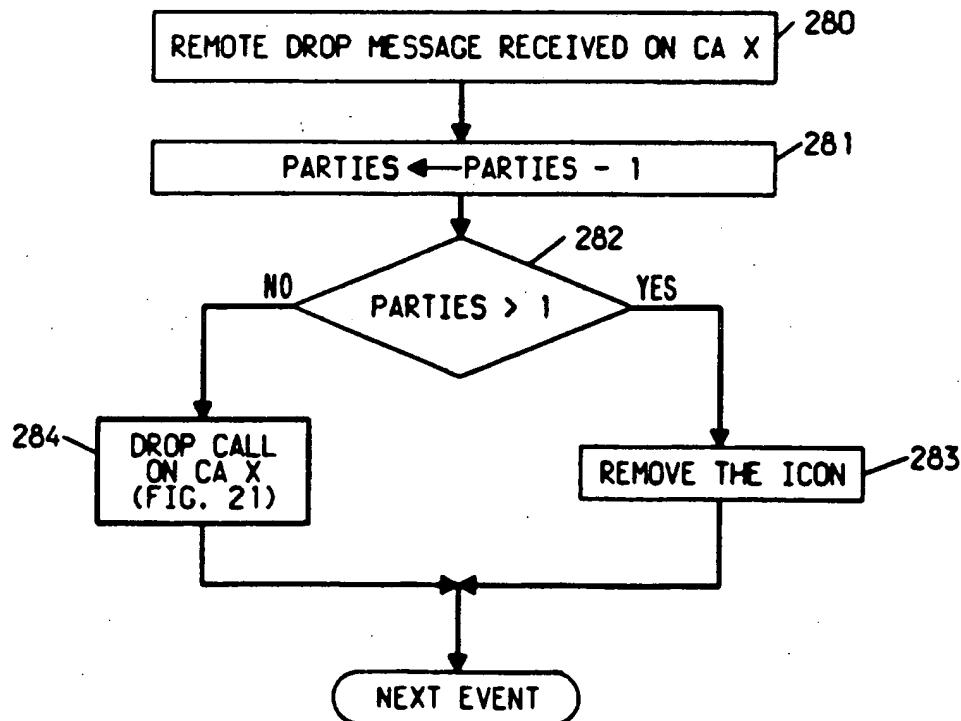


FIG. 28
REMOTE DROP



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FIG. 29
REMOTE ADD

